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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FIRSTSOURCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Firstsouce Health Plans and Healthcare Services, LLC** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the 'Special Purpose Financial Statements'). The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company to assist Firstsource Solutions Limited, the holding company to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, of its profit and total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ('SAs'). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate

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accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in

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evaluating the results of our audit work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors of Firstsource Solutions Limited for compliance with the requirements of Section 129(3) as aforesaid and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W / W-100018)

G. K. SUBRAMANIAM

Partner

(Membership No. 109839) (UDIN: 22109839ALYWNH6112)

Mumbai 30 June 2022

Special Purpose Financial statements together with the Independent Auditor's Report as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

$Special\ Purpose\ Financial\ statements\ together\ with\ the\ Independent\ Auditor's\ Report$

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Independent auditor's report

Balance sheet

Statement of profit and loss

Statement of changes in equity

Cash flow statement

Notes to the financial statements

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,523,897	1,503,199
Right-of-use assets	5	14,826,062	5,279,106
Other intangible assets	4	303,769	635,222
Financial assets	(())	270.000	216.197
Other financial assets	6(i)	270,988	315,176
Other non-current assets	7(i)	870,366	818,929
Total non-current assets		18,795,082	8,551,632
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	45.040.055	*** 0.50 / **
Billed		15,019,357	11,279,613
Unbilled		4,228,481	1,776,898
Cash and cash equivalents	9	83,465	3,861
Other financial assets	6(ii)	18,286,472	9,616,362
Other current assets	7(ii)	3,314,122	1,388,387
Total current assets		40,931,897	24,065,121
Total assets		59,726,979	32,616,753
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10		-
Other equity	11	7,691,322	3,699,021
Total equity		7,691,322	3,699,021
LIABILITIES	•		
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		13,774,257	4,345,869
Total non-current liabilities		13,774,257	4,345,869
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12	4,779,806	1,534,418
Lease liabilities		2,310,464	1,111,367
Other financial liabilities	13	26,472,192	20,663,151
Provisions for employee benefits	14	765,125	918,711
Other current liabilities	15	3,933,813	344,216
Total current liabilities		38,261,400	24,571,863
Total assists and liabilities		59,726,979	32,616,753
Total equity and liabilities		57,740,77	32,010,733
Significant accounting policies	2		

As per our report of even date attached.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022 Mumbai For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arjun Mitra

Venkatgiri Vandali Director

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

		Year ended		
	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
INCOME				
Revenue from operations	16	112,557,900	77,458,889	
Other income, net	17	(6,404)	(1,103)	
Total income		112,551,496	77,457,786	
EXPENSES				
Services rendered by business associates and others		18,267,334	12,912,868	
Employee benefits expenses	18	73,755,193	51,767,292	
Finance costs	19	598,538	257,298	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,4,5	3,673,100	2,807,412	
Other expenses	20	12,265,030	7,080,603	
Total expenses	_	108,559,195	74,825,473	
Profit / (Loss) before tax		3,992,301	2,632,313	
Tax expense				
Current tax		-	-	
Deferred tax	-	-	-	
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	3,992,301	2,632,313	
Other comprehensive income	-	_	_	
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	=	3,992,301	2,632,313	
Significant accounting policies	2			

The accompanying notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements. As per our report of even date attached.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022 Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Arjun Mitra

Director

Venkatgiri Vandali

Director

Statement of changes in equity

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

Statement of changes in Equity

	Attributable to o	wners of the Company	
		Reserve and surplus	
	Equity Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2021		3,699,021	3,699,021
Profit for the year	-	3,992,301	3,992,301
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	7,691,322	7,691,322

Statement of changes in Equity

	Attributable to owners of the C	ompany	
	Equity share capital	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020 Profit for the year Balance as at 31 March 2021		1,066,708 2,632,313 3,699,021	1,066,708 2,632,313 3,699,021

As per our report of even date attached.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022 Mumbai

Arjun Mitra Director Venkatgiri Vandali Director

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,992,301	2,632,313
Adjustments for	- 4 444	
Depreciation and amortisation	3,673,100	2,807,412
Allowance for expected credit loss debts / bad written off, net	124,596	1.016
Loss on sale of fixed assets, net	362	1,916
Finance costs	598,538 8 388 807	257,298 5,698,939
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	8,388,897	3,096,939
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(6,315,922)	(3,526,949)
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and advances and	(10,486,426)	648,493
other assets		
Increase in liabilities and provisions	12,502,838	833,041
Net changes in working capital	(4,299,510)	(2,045,415)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	4,089,387	3,653,525
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,081,741)	(1,282,479)
Proceeds from Sale of fixed assets	2,373	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(2,079,368)	(1,282,479)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,331,877)	(2,127,526)
Interest paid	(598,538)	(257,298)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(1,930,415)	(2,384,824)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	79,604	(13,778)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,861	17,639
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	83,465	3,861
Notes to the cash flow statement Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with bank. Cash and cash equivalents include	at in the cash flow statement comprise t	ne following balance

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with bank. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet amounts:

Balances with banks 83,465 3,861 - in current accounts

As per our report of even date attached. For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

31 March 2022

83,465

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

Cash and cash equivalents

Arjun Mitra Director

Venkatgiri Vandali

31 March 2021

3,861

Director

Mumbai 30 June 2022

Notes to the financial statements

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

1 Company overview

Firstsource Health Plans and Healthcare Services, LLC (earlier known as Firstsource Transaction Services LLC) ('the Company') was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on 26 May 2011. The Company provides contact centre and transaction processing services for customers in the financial services, telecommunications and healthcare industry. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MedAssist Holding, Inc. who holds all of the voting rights in the Company.

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The special purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extend notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereunder.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to assist the Holding Company Firstsource Solutions Limited to comply with the requirements of section 129(3) of the Act.

The financial information based on which these special purpose financial statements are prepared were approved by the Board of Directors of Firstsource Solutions Limited, the Holding Company on 5 May 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses for the period. Management believes that the estimates made in the preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in current and future periods. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2.1.1.

2.1.1 Critical accounting estimates

a Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation / amortisation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

b Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 and identification of lease requires significant judgement. Ind AS 116 additionally requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in the future periods is reassessed to ensure the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

2.2 Revenue recognition

The Company, in its contracts with customers, promises to transfer distinct services rendered either in the form of contact centre and transaction processing services.

Each distinct service, results in a simultaneous benefit to the corresponding customer. Also, the Company has an enforceable right to payment from the customer for the performance completed to date. Revenue from unit price based contracts is measured by multiplying the units of output delivered with the agreed transaction price per unit while in case of time and material based contracts, revenue is the product of the efforts expended and the agreed transaction price per unit. The Company continually reassesses the estimated discounts, rebates, price concessions, refunds, credits, incentives, performance bonuses, etc., (variable consideration) aganist each performance obligation each reporting period and recognises changes to estimated variable consideration as changes to the transaction price (i.e., revenue) of the applicable performance obligation.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

For all instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Notes to the financial statements

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and impairment, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of the property, plant and equipment. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is provided pro-rate to the period of use based on management's best estimate of useful lives of the assets as summarized below:

Asset category	Useful life (in years)
Tangible assets	
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or 5 years, whichever is shorter
Service equipment*	2 – 5
Computers*	2-4
Vehicles	2-5
Office equipment*	2-5
Furniture and fixtures*	2 – 5

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at the end of each financial year.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Asset category
Software*

Useful life (in years)
2 - 4

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Software purchased is capitalised together with the related hardware and amortised over the best estimate of useful life from the date the asset is available for use. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred during the research phase until technological feasibility is established. Software development costs incurred subsequent to the achievement of technological feasibility are capitalised and amortised over the estimated useful life of the products as determined by the management. This capitalisation is done only if there is an intention and ability to complete the product, the product is likely to generate future economic benefits, adequate resources to complete the product are available and such expenses can be accurately measured. Such software development costs comprise expenditure that can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the development of the product. The amortisation of software development costs is allocated on a systematic basis over the best estimate of its useful life after the product is ready for use. The factors considered for identifying the basis include obsolescence, product life cycle and actions of competitors.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the product is shorter from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.

2.4 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

b. Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Notes to the financial statements

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Income taxes

Current income taxes and deferred income tax

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recongised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available aganist which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be recongised.

The Income tax liability and Deferred Tax Asset and Liability are computed on a combined basis and a combined tax return is filed for all subsidiaries of Firstsource Solutions Limited operating in the United States of America and the charge, the asset and the liability is accounted on a combined basis by Firstsource Group USA, Inc. (parent company in the United States of America) in its financial statements. Deferred Tax Asset and Liability and Income tax charge accounted in these Special Purpose Financial Statements relate only to the pre-acquisition period and adjustments thereof.

2.6 Foreign Currency transactions

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollar (USD).

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Gains or losses realised upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Companies having a savings and investment plan under section 401 (k) of the internal revenue code of the United States of America. This is a Defined Contribution plan. Contributions made under the plan are charged to the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they accrue. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Other retirement benefits, including social security and medicare are accrued based on the amounts payable as per local regulations.

Compensated absences

Provision for compensated absences cost has been made based on eligible vacation balances at balance sheet date.

Employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences, the employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absence and utilise it in future periods or receive cash compensation at termination of employment for the unutilised accrued compensated absence. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement.

The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

2.8 Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 and identification of lease requires significant judgement. Ind AS 116 additionally requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in the future periods is reassessed to ensure the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease and if that rate cannot be readily determined the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of the leases. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. Obligation under finance lease are secured by way of hypothecation of underlying fixed assets taken on lease. Lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.

Certain lease arrangements includes the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-to-use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related Right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Notes to the financial statements

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Provisions and contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.10 Financial instruments

2.10.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

2.10.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximate fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments

vi) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised by the Company at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

b) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Notes to the financial statements

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

2.10.3 De-recognition of financial instruments

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognistion under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from the Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.10.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instrument, the Company uses the methods and assumptions based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. Methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised. For all other financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

2.11 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.12 Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract.

2.13 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Company Affairs amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 which include amendments / clarifications in the following accounting standards applicable to the Company:

- a) Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- b) Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- c) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments

The effect of application of these amendments / clarifications on the Standalone financial statements of the Company is expected to be insignificant.

Firstsource Health Plans and Healthcare Services, LLC Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

2,523,897 1,503,199 12,260,266 1,837,977 (10,107,880)3,990,363 10,757,068 814,543 (10,105,145)1,466,466 Total (2,731,463) **114,484** 148,610 17,080 51,082 2,955,145 240,638 2,806,535 (2,731,587)Furniture and fixture 382,991 Office equipment 765,183 970,440 192,921 317,443 (780,734)1,287,883 1,272,332 889,341 2,013 85,584 (85,584)85,584 Tangible Asset (87,597)(2,013)Vehicles 46,048 72,485 95,633 85,916 Service Equipment 1,334,898 181,548 1,221,786 (1,198,639)113,111 (1.199.398)4,324,457 391,961 (4,003,272) 713,146 **892,112** 893,425 392,658 5,217,882 1,605,258 (4,005,282)Computers (1,303,805) 617,007 106,095 **540,032** 30,610 1,378,876 (1,305,296)690,587 1,348,266 improvements Leasehold Accumulated depreciation / amortization On deletions / adjustments during the year Additions / adjustments during the year **Particulars** Deletions during the year As at 31 March 2022 As at 31 March 2022 As at 31 March 2022 As at 31 March 2021 As at 1 April 2021 As at 1 April 2021 Charge for the year **Gross block** Net block

				Tangible Asset			
Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Service Equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Total
Gross block	700 006 1	43) CEC 4	500 100 1	V 0 2 2 0	200000	000 000 0	107
As at 1 April 2020	1,380,826	4,3/3,634	1,294,903	82,284	1,149,375	2,933,079	11,21/,421
Additions / adjustments during the year	•	845,198	39,995	1	171,008	34,911	1,091,112
Deletions during the year	(1,950)	(026)	•	•	(32,500)	(12,845)	(48,265)
As at 31 March 2021	1,378,876	5,217,882	1,334,898	85,584	1,287,883	2,955,145	12,260,268
Accumulated depreciation / amortization							
As at 1 April 2020	1,314,766	4,076,748	1,076,159	85,584	854,162	2,747,600	10,155,019
Charge for the year	35,450	248,425	145,628	•	147,311	71,742	648,556
On deletions / adjustments during the year	(1,950)	(716)	-	-	(31,033)	(12,807)	(46,506)
As at 31 March 2021	1,348,266	4,324,457	1,221,787	85,584	970,440	2,806,535	10,757,069
Net block							
As at 31 March 2021	30,610	893,425	113,111	-	317,443	148,610	1,503,199
As at 31 March 2020	090,99	296,906	218,744	•	295,213	185,479	1,062,402

Firstsource Health Plans and Healthcare Services, LLC Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

4 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

	Intangible Assets		
Particulars	Softwares	Total	
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2021	2,286,265	2,286,265	
Additions / adjustments during the year	138,799	138,799	
Deletions during the year	(1,656,052)	(1,656,052)	
As at 31 March 2022	769,012	769,012	
Accumulated depreciation / amortization			
As at 1 April 2021	1,651,043	1,651,043	
Charge for the year	470,249	470,249	
On deletions / adjustments during the year	(1,656,051)	(11,761,196)	
As at 31 March 2022	465,242	(9,639,902)	
Net block	202.770	202 770	
As at 31 March 2022	303,769	303,769	
As at 31 March 2021	635,222	635,222	

	Intangible Asset	
Particulars	Softwares	Grand Total
Gross block	•	
As at 1 April 2020	2,352,150	2,352,150
Additions / adjustments during the year	221,368	221,368
Deletions during the year	(287,253)	(287,253)
As at 31 March 2021	2,286,265	2,286,264
Accumulated depreciation / amortization		
As at 1 April 2020	1,474,380	1,474,380
Charge for the year	463,760	463,760
On deletions / adjustments during the year	(287,097)	(287,097)
As at 31 March 2021	1,651,043	1,651,043
Net block		
As at 31 March 2021	635,222	635,222
As at 31 March 2020	877,770	877,770

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

5 Leases

The details of Right-of-use assets held by the Company are as follows:

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year		Net Carrying Value as at 31 March 2022
Leasehold properties	5,279,106	13,133,639	1,198,376	2,388,308	14,826,062
Service equipment		-	-	-	-
	5,279,106	13,133,639	1,198,376	2,388,308	14,826,062

Rent includes expense towards short term lease payments amounting to Nil, expense towards low value leases payment amounting to USD 882,608 and common area maintenance charges for leased properties amounting to USD 623,754 during the year ended 31 March 2022. Further USD 166,400 is netted off as recovery of rent by fellow subsidiaries.

Particulars	As at 1 April 2020	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year		Net Carrying Value as at 31 March 2021
Leasehold properties	3,177,012	4,991,273	1,273,567	1,615,612	5,279,106
Service equipment	79,484	-	-	79,484	-
	3,256,496	4,991,273	1,273,567	1,695,096	5,279,106

Rent includes expense towards short term lease payments amounting to Nil, expense towards low value leases payment amounting to USD 201,019 and common area maintenance charges for leased properties amounting to USD 185,718 during the year ended 31 March 2021. Further USD 276,495 is netted off as recovery of rent by fellow subsidiaries.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
6 Oth	er financial assets		
(i)			
	Deposits	270,988	315,176
		270,988	315,176
(ii)	Other current financial assets		
(11)	Advance to Related parties (refer note 22)	18,286,472	9,616,362
		18,286,472	9,616,362
7 Oth	er assets		
(i)	Other non-current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	870,366	818,929
	1 1	870,366	818,929
(ii)	Other current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	2,079,302	1,354,925
	Capital Advance	150,130	33,462
	Other advances	30,893	-
	Deferred contract cost	1,053,797	-
		3,314,122	1,388,387
	de receivables		
Bille	ed		
Cons	sidered doubtful	124,596	-
Less	: Impairment allowance	124,596	
Cons	sidered good	15,019,357	11,279,613
		15,019,357	11,279,613
Unbi	illed		
Unhi	illed revenues	4,228,480	1,776,898
		4,228,480	1,776,898

- a) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and there are no trade receivables with a significant increase in credit risk as well as disputed trade receivables.
- b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly.
- c) For receivables from related party refer note 22.

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2022

	_	Outstanding f	or following per	riods fro	n due date of p	payment	
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	6,020,179	8,999,178	-	-	-	-	15,019,357
Undisputed Trade receivable – considered doubtful	<u>-</u>	_	124.596	_	_	_	124,596
Total	6,020,179	8,999,178	124,596	-	-	-	15,143,953

As at 31 March 2021

		Outstanding f					
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	6,019,301	5,260,312	_	_	_		11,279,613
Undisputed Trade receivable – considered doubtful	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
Total	6,019,301	5,260,312	-	-	-	-	11,279,613

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
-in current accounts	83,465	3,861
	83,465	3,861
10 Share capital		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Issued, subscribed and paid-up	-	
		_
Mangement confirms to a frame work of capital through agreement without a	ny contributions thereby providing 1	00% ownership
Mangement confirms to a frame work of capital through agreement without as and voting right and right to 100% of profit/losses. Hence, the financials do not		00% ownership
and voting right and right to 100% of profit/losses. Hence, the financials do no		00% ownership 31 March 2021
and voting right and right to 100% of profit/losses. Hence, the financials do no	ot disclose any Earnings per share	•
and voting right and right to 100% of profit/losses. Hence, the financials do not receive the financial do not receive the financ	ot disclose any Earnings per share 31 March 2022	31 March 2021 1,066,708
and voting right and right to 100% of profit/losses. Hence, the financials do not 11 Retained earnings At the commencement of the year	ot disclose any Earnings per share 31 March 2022 3,699,021	31 March 2021

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

12	Trade	Payables	
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Trade Payables	4,779,806	1,534,418
	4,779,806	1,534,418

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2022

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	1,918,536	2,861,270	-	_	_	4,779,806
Total	1,918,536	2,861,270	-	-	-	4,779,806

As at 31 March 2021

			Outstanding for	following period	s from due date of paymen	t
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	1,218,493	315,925	-	-	-	1,534,418
Total	1,218,493	315,925	-	-	-	1,534,418

13 Other financial liabilities

Other current financial liabilities	Other	current	financial	liabilities
-------------------------------------	-------	---------	-----------	-------------

Book credit in bank account	187,368	15,734
Creditors for capital goods	15,779	28,177
Employee benefits payable	1,912,484	1,190,708
Payable to related parties (refer note 22)	24,356,562	19,428,532
	26,472,192	20,663,151

14 Provision for employee benefits

\boldsymbol{C}	 "	••	n	4

Compensated absences	765,125	918,711
	765,125	918,711

15 Other liabilities

Other current liabilities

Statutory Dues	515,785	147,224
Unearned Income	3,406,451	-
Others	11,577	196,992
	3,933,813	344,216

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

- on working capital demand loan and others

Interest expense on leased liabilities

for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

Year e	nded
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41,316

557,222

598,538

44,587

212,711

257,298

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

16 Revenue from operations

Sale of services	112,557,900	77,458,889
	112,557,900	77,458,889

The Company provides contact centre and transaction processing services for customers in the healthcare industry and operates in the US geography only.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is referred as unbilled revenues). Changes in contract assets are directly attributable to revenue recognised based on the accounting policy defined and invoicing done during the year. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosured as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date.

17 Other income

(362) 6,404)	(1,916) (1,103)
6,404)	(1,103)
3,918	47,650,224
*	265,964
6,237	3,851,104
5,193	51,767,292
7	13,918 35,039 76,237 55,193

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

	Year ended		
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
20	Other expenses		
	Rent (net of recoveries)	1,672,762	663,232
	Car and other hire charges	252,133	185,920
	Connectivity, Information and Communication Expenses	2,831,582	2,113,304
	Legal and professional fees	980,053	785,363
	Repairs, maintenance and upkeep	513,581	445,621
	Computer expenses	2,526,005	1,084,055
	Travel and conveyance	376,988	22,529
	Recruitment and training expenses	776,062	542,147
	Insurance	271,282	196,392
	Electricity, water and power consumption	164,557	156,747
	Allowance for expected credit loss debts / bad written off, net	124,596	-
	Bank administration charges	14,925	20,923
	Allocated corporate costs	1,043,024	802,874
	Miscellaneous expenses	717,480	61,496
	-	12,265,030	7,080,603

Notes to the financials statements (Continued)

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

21 Financial instruments

I. Financial instruments by category:

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2022 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	19,247,838	-	-	19,247,838	19,247,838
Other financial assets	18,557,460	-	-	18,557,460	18,557,460
Cash and Cash Equivalents	83,465	-	-	83,465	83,465
Total	37,888,764	-	-	37,888,764	37,888,764
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	4,779,806	-	-	4,779,806	4,779,806
Other financial liabilities	26,472,192	-	-	26,472,192	26,472,192
Lease Liabilities	16,084,721	-	-	16,084,721	16,084,721
Total	47,336,719	-	-	47,336,719	47,336,719

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	13,056,511	-	-	13,056,511	13,056,511
Other financial assets	9,931,537	-	-	9,931,537	9,931,537
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,861	-	-	3,861	3,861
Total	22,991,910	-	-	22,991,910	22,991,910
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,534,418	-	-	1,534,418	1,534,418
Other financial liability	20,663,151	-	-	20,663,151	20,663,151
Lease Liabilities	5,457,236	-	-	5,457,236	5,457,236
Total	27,654,805	-	-	27,654,805	27,654,805

Fair value hierarchy for the above stated financial assets and liabilities is using measurement principles at Level 3 as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Notes to the financials statements (Continued)

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

21 Financial instruments (Continued)

II. Financial risk management:

a) Market risk

The Company operates in the US and there are no major transactions outside the US. So there is no market risk for the Company.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to USD 15,019,357 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: USD 11,279,613) and unbilled revenue amounting to USD 4,228,480 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: USD 1,776,898). Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States and other locations. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company by continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Expected credit losses are accounted on financial assets based on the measurement criteria as defined in the policy. A default on a financial asset is when there is a significant increase in the credit risk which is evaluated based on the business environment.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The following are contractual maturities of Lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Particulars	31 March 2022 31 March 2021		
Less than one year	2,806,678	1,284,004	
One to five years	11,891,311	4,513,680	
More than five years	3,309,887	156,189	
Total	18,007,876	5,953,873	

Future cash outflows in respect of certain leasehold properties to which the Company is potentially exposed as a lessee that are not reflected in the measurement of the lease liabilities include exposures from options of extension and termination. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, the Management has considered all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company as a lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease as at 31 March 2022. The Company shall revise the lease term when there is a change in the facts and circumstances.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Less than	More than	Less than	More than
	1 Year	1 year	1 Year	1 year
Trade payables	4,779,806	-	1,534,418	-
Lease liabilities	2,310,464	13,774,257	1,111,367	4,345,869
Other Financial Liabilities	26,472,192	-	20,663,151	-

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

22 Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2022 are summarized below:

Ultimate Holding Company	RPSG Ventures Limited
Holding Company	Firstsource Solutions Limited
	Firstsource Group USA, Inc
	Firstsource Solutions USA LLC
	MedAssist Holding LLC
Fellow Subsidiaries (where transactions exist)	Firstsource Solutions UK Limited
	Sourcepoint Fulfillment Services, Inc.
	Sourcepoint Inc.
	One Advantage LLC
	Firstsource Advantage LLC
	Firstsource Solutions México, S. de R.L. de C.V
	(A subsidiary of FG US, incorporated in the Mexico on 13 December 2021)
Directors	Venkatgiri Vandali
	Arjun Mitra

Particulars of related party transactions:

Name of the related party	Description Transaction value during year ended Receivable / (Pa Amount in USD* Amount in				• /	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
	Services Rendered by business associates and others	17,982,490	12,626,056	-	-	
Firstsource Solutions Limited	Recovery of expenses	35,505	59,754	-	-	
	Reimbursement of expenses	1,193,913	794,868	-	-	
	Payable	-	-	(5,197,965)	(3,259,992)	
	Reimbursement of expenses	8,119,235	4,738,251	-	-	
Firstsource Group USA Inc	Recovery of expenses	481,818	3,321,777	-	-	
•	Receivable	-	-	18,231,051	8,616,267	
	Reimbursement of expenses	3,388,154	4,766,506	-	-	
Medassist Holding LLC	Recovery of expenses	388,889	834,636	-	-	
	Payable	-	-	(19,115,967)	(16,116,702)	
	Reimbursement of expenses	60,507	93,399	-	-	
Firstsource Advantage LLC	Recovery of expenses	117,070	251,185	-	-	
_	(Payable) / Receivable	-	-	(688)	916,229	
Firstsource Solutions UK	Reimbursement of expenses	-	817	-	-	
Limited	Payable	-	-	-	(1,139)	
	Reimbursement of expense	323,145	51,996	-	-	
Sourcepoint Inc.	Recovery of expense	266,652	106,095	-	-	
	Receivable	-	-	(41,942)	63,554	
Sourcepoint Fulfilment	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	
Services Inc.	Recovery of expense	-	-	-	-	
Services inc.	Payable	-	-	-	(50,699)	
Firstsource Solutions México,	Recovery of expenses	55,421	-	-	-	
S. de R.L. de C.V	Payable	-	-	55,421	-	
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	15,595	-	-	
One Advantage LLC	Recovery of expense	4,612	16,614	-	-	
	Receivable	-	-	-	20,313	

^{*}Transfer of funds between the Companies is not considered for related party disclosure of transactions during the year

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Currency: In US Dollar)

23 Segment reporting

As per Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment, if a financial report contains both consolidated financial statements of a parent that is within the scope of this Ind AS as well as the parent's separate financial statements, segment information is required only in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, information required to be presented under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment has been given in the consolidated financial statements of Firstsource Solutions Limited ('the Holding Company').

24 Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has capital commitments of USD 2,706,580 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: USD 33,462) and there are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: USD Nil).

25 Subsequent events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 30 June 2022 and determined there are no material items to report.

As per our report of even date attached.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

Mumbai 30 June 2022 Arjun Mitra Director

Auju Julia

Venkatgiri Vandali Director